after 6 months. 25 mg/kg body weight of resveratrol was given orally after 2 months of pristane administration daily for the next 4 months.

Results The increased level of reactive oxygen species (Mean Fluorescence value at 0 month: 1.70±0.22 to 4.89±1.37 at 6 months) in peripheral blood mononuclear cells in the model decreased significantly after resveratrol treatment (1.75±0.21). Pristane treatment decreased the activity of antioxidant enzymes like Catalase in lungs, Superoxide Dismutase in lungs and spleen and Glutathione peroxidase in liver and lungs. Resveratrol increased the activity of all these enzymes and a significant increase was observed in the activity of Superoxide Dismutase in lungs. Pristane treatment decreased the levels of reduced glutathione and increased lipid peroxidation in kidneys, liver, lungs and spleen. Resveratrol treatment restored reduced glutathione level and decreased lipid peroxidation.

Conclusions In conclusion this study states that, the consumption of resveratrol helps in better management of the disease by combating oxidative stress, the root cause of different manifestations observed in lupus.
Methods

Fifty-eight patients were enrolled at initiation of belimumab and followed longitudinally for up to 53 months. Surveillance outcomes included the SLE Disease Activity Index 2000 (SLEDAI-2K), 100 mm Visual Analogue Scales for Physician’s Global Assessment (PGA), fatigue, pain and general health, and the Systemic Lupus International Collaborating Clinics/American College of Rheumatology Damage Index (SDI). Assessment of treatment response included the SLE responder index (SRI). B lymphocyte stimulator (BLyS) levels were determined using ELISA.

Results

SLEDAI-2K (median baseline score: 8.0; IQR: 4.0–13.8), PGA and corticosteroid use decreased during therapy, and patients reported improvements on fatigue, pain, and general health (p<0.0001 for all). SDI scores remained stable (p=0.08). Patients with baseline SDI scores>1 showed decreased probability and prolonged time to attain SRI response (HR: 0.449; 95% CI: 0.208–0.967), as did current smokers compared with non-smokers (HR: 0.103; 95% CI: 0.025–0.427). In contrast, baseline BLyS levels ≥1.2 ng/mL predicted increased probability and shorter time to attain SRI response (HR: 2.566; 95% CI: 1.222–5.387).

Conclusions

Disease activity and corticosteroid usage decreased, patient-reported outcomes improved, and no significant organ damage was accrued during follow-up. Smoking and organ damage predicted reduced treatment efficacy. These findings might contribute to a better selection of patients who are likely to benefit from belimumab.